Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26, 1828. [NO. 577.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence in the first brick building below, and on the Esplanade of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

Nov. 17. 76tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of the subscribers, J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

THE HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber still continues to manufacture in the *superior Style* of workmanship, at his Shop, (of Haymount,) Patent Screw Plates, Cutting Dies, Caststeel Axes, &c &c., which he will warrant and sell on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself from the pains he has taken to supply himself with the best of Tools and employed the first workmen, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. W. BALLARD.

Fayetteville, *June* 17, 1828. 76-5w.

N. B. Horses shod in the best manner.

CHARLES BRANDA,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, customers, and the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities, with a very handsome assortment of

Jewelry,
Silver and plated Ware, and
Military Goods,

the latest fashions, and of the most superior workmanship and finish. He invites his customers to call and examine his assortment, which is very complete, and he feels confident will be much admired.

Having employed several experienced workmen, he intends carrying on the manufacture of *SILVER PLATED WARE,* of every description

WATCHES REPAIRED in the very best manner, by first rate workmen, and all orders in the *GOLD and SILVERSMITHS and JEWELRY* line executed with fidelity and espatch.

Letter Plate Engraving and Printing, neatly executed.

Those having claims against him are requested to hand in their bills for adjustment, and those indebted to him will please make immediate payment, in order to enable him to settle with those to whom he is indebted.

Norfolk, *June* 10, 76-4t

Revolutionary Claims.

COL. AARON OGDEN will remain in Washington for some months, and, upon being duly authorized by power of Attorney, he will continue to act as Agent for the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, for whose relief a bill was passed at the late session of Congress, and approved of on the 15th of May last—and upon receiving the evidence prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Ogden will procure the names of those entitled to be duly registered, and will remit a certificate thereof, together with the two years pay now due, to wit: from the 3d March, 1826, to 3d March, 1828, by mail, of a draft of the United States Bank, or any of its branches, payable to each individual, or his order.

June 11.

Water.—There is nothing more beautiful than water. Look at it when you will—in all of its thousand forms; in motion or at rest; dripping from the moss of a spring, or leaping in the thunder of a cataract; it has always the same wonderful, surpassing beauty. Its clear transparency, the grace of its every possible motion, the brilliant green of its foam, and its majestic march in the flood, are matched unitedly by no other element. Who has not 'blessed it unaware?' Of the objects that meet the eye have any effect upon our happiness, water is among the first of human blessings. It is the gladdest thing under heaven. The inspired writers use it constantly as an image for gladness, and 'chrystal waters' is the beautiful type of the Apocalypse for the joy of the new Jerusalem. I bless God for its daily fulness, but it is because it is an everyday blessing, that its splendour is unnoticed. Take a child to it, and he clasps his little hands with delight; and present it to any eye in a new form, and his senses are bewildered. The man of warm imagination, who looks for the first time on Niagara, feels an impulse to leap in, which is almost irresistible. What is it but a delirious fascination—the same spell which, in the loveliness of a woman, or the glory of a sunset cloud, draws to the one, and makes us long for the golden wings of the other? I have loved the water from my childhood. It has cheated me of my sorrow when a homesick boy, and I have lain beside it in the summer days when an idle student, and deliciously forgot my dry philosophy. It is always the same pure flow, and the same low music, and is always ready to bear away your thoughts upon its bosom, like the Hindoo's barque of flowers, to an imaginative heaven.—*N. P. Willis.*

He who tells me of my faults is my teacher; he who tells me of my virtues does me harm.

GOOD BACON.

This article, which is so essential a part of the diet of a Virginian, and is a subject of no inconsiderable commerce at home, and of export to other States, requires no little skill to cure it well. We think, that, without vanity, some of the Virginia gammons are superior to the far-famed Westphalia hams—and, therefore, it may appear superfluous to be giving any formal rules for making them. But, as it is understood that all of our hams are not of this description, and as some of our housewives, and our large curers for the market frequently fail in their manufacture—we lay the following excellent *method of cure* before our readers. It was written out for a friend, by a gentleman in the Isle of Wight, who is famous for his bacon; and we have asked for the privilege of extending its circulation, and of making it generally known.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Isle of Wight, May 9, 1828.

Agreeably to your request, I have sketched below, a few directions for the curing and flavoring of Bacon. I may remark, however, that it is one of those practical household arts which can never be completely successful without the exercise of a judicious discretion; as many circumstances, and especially the varying state of the weather, have considerable influence on it.

To have good bacon, the pork must be fat; it may *possibly* be too fat, though that is very rarely the case in Virginia. Hogs about 18 months old, which are raised poor, and afterwards well fatted, in *a short time*, on *corn*, are, I think, decidedly to be preferred. Before the pork be salted up, it should be thoroughly cold—a circumstance indispensable to its lasting preservation; and it is at least the safest course in our uncertain climate, to lose no time afterwards. To give bacon its most exquisite flavor, both molasses or sugar and saltpetre should be used. I usually put a table spoonful or two of molasses on the flesh side of the ham, a little before it is salted, and after the molasses is rubbed over it, a heaping table spoonful of finely pulverized saltpetre; the ham supposed to weigh when cured, from 12 to 15 lbs. I put nearly the same quantity on the middlings and shoulders, and proportionably on the smaller pieces, believing that it essentially contributes not only towards improving the flavor and appearance, but also to the preservation of bacon, and as a preventive against the worm, bug, and skipper. In order to ensure perfectly sound bacon, the pork must be salted *at least twice.* The second salting should take place about the third day after the first, at which time I add about a third of the quantity of saltpetre applied in the first instance. If however, pork should be frozen when salted in the first instance, it should be resalted as soon as practicable after it thaws, without which there is great danger of injury. I use the Liverpool sack salt, and prefer it on account of its fineness. A bushel to the thousand weight of pork, has been supposed a sufficient quantity. I think it too little, and would not by any means, advise that there should be any stint of salt. Five pounds of saltpetre to the abovementioned quantity of pork, is perhaps quite enough. Care should be taken to let the brine drain off from the pork, whilst in salt, as its contact with it tends to injure its flavor. If salted in casks, there should be a hole in the bottom after the second salting, that the brine may escape. There are different opinions as to the length of time pork should remain in salt. I would recommend four weeks. If salt petre in sufficient quantities be used, *fat* pork can scarcely be made too salt. I have known prime excellent bacon to have remained in salt more than three months. The last operation in the curing of bacon is the smoking of it. This may be sufficiently well done, perhaps, with any kind of wood, but strong solid green wood, as hickory or oak, is the best. Contrary to old opinions, the operation is best carried on in the closest smoke house; a considerable degree of heat, too, is not only perhaps, not injurious, but promotes and facilitates, I believe, the operation—The old idea of the fire tainted meat is erroneous. The defect so called, is occasioned by the pork not being thoroughly cured. Bacon should be smoked until it is of a dark reddish brown color, and it is best done in clear dry weather. In hanging it up, it is most advantageous to put the joints highest—for, as they are most assailable by the skipper fly, they are least likely thereby to have eggs deposited on them. There is an opinion which has long universally prevailed, and which I think the experience of the last winter has belied. It is, that if pork be once thoroughly cold before salting, it may, with proper care, be saved. This in ordinary winters is true. But in such a winter as the last, when the thermometer ran, in 24 hours, from between 30 and 40, to between 60 and 70, and remained so for four or five days, I do not think that fat and large pork can be saved by any reasonable attention to it.

These are all the material observations that occur to me at this time, on the subject; by substantially pursuing which, I have no doubt you will have sound and highly flavored bacon.

Scene, A Country School House.

Boy. G-l-a-ss.
Teacher. Well, what does that spell?
Boy. Don't know.
Teacher. What's in the window at home?
Boy. Why, *Dad's old breeches.*

POWER PRINTING PRESS.

The power-presses which have been recently erected in the office of the publishers of the National Intelligencer, and on which much of the Printing for the House of Representatives was executed during the latter part of the late Session of Congress, being the first erected to the South of Philadelphia, have attracted a good deal of the attention of the scientific and the curious.—To our distant readers, who have not an opportunity of seeing the Presses, the following description of them, which we find in the last number of Niles's Weekly Register, may not be uninteresting:

Steam Printing-Presses.—The "American Farmer" contains the following description of the printing-presses, now in operation in the office of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of Washington, by the aid of which they are enabled to execute with [illegible] and excellence the work for Congress.

Being called to the Seat of Government a few days since, on business, we casually visited the extensive Printing Establishment of the National Intelligencer, and had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of the newly invented machine printing-presses, which are moved by steam. Our surprise was so great, on beholding the movements of this ingenious and admirable machinery, that we have thought a brief notice of it would not be out of place in our paper.—These presses are the invention of Mr. Dan. Treadwell, of Boston. They may be propelled by any power. The four set up by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, are moved by a beautiful high-pressure steam-engine, of about five horse-power. They each strike off about 500 sheets an hour; and each press is attended by two girls, one to supply the paper, and one to take off the sheets as fast as they are printed. The pressure is given perpendicularly by a revolving cam, acting on a toggle-jointed platen, and not by a cylinder. The inking apparatus is peculiar and simple, but most ingenious; and the perfect distribution of the ink, before it is imparted to the types, is a principal cause of the superior beauty of the printing over that of other presses. The English have invented various machines on the cylinder principle, for printing newspapers (only) with wonderful rapidity; but Mr. Treadwell's press is the only kind which, as far as we know, has been invented for book-printing, and this it executes of the finest kinds, and in the most beautiful manner.—We understood from the proprietors, that they consider this the most valuable invention in printing presses, and the greatest benefit conferred on the art of printing since its discovery.

It was certainly most interesting to see four extensive and complicated machines in operation, by an invisible power, (the steam engine being in a detached building, and communicating with the presses by machinery under the floor of the press-room,) and to watch the ingenious combinations acting as if by conscious volition, to produce the results which are required. The cost of the four presses, we understood to be about 5,000 dollars, the amount paid to the patentee for the privilege of using them 3,000 dollars, and the steam engine about 2,000 dollars—making an aggregate cost of from 10,000 to 11,000 dollars. The engine consumes six bushels of Richmond or Potomac coal, per day, to each press; and the attendance on the whole machinery, besides the two girls, is the superintendent of the presses and an engineer.

[One-third of a cord of pine wood has been since found to answer our purposes better.—EDITORS.]

The enterprise originated in the desire of the proprietors to execute the Congressional printing with yet greater despatch; and their success, in that respect, is the admiration of all who have had any opportunity of estimating the wonderful rapidity and accuracy with which the largest public documents are stricken off.

Position of the Focus of the Eye.—From some experiments instituted by an ingenious surgeon of the name of Rumball, he has been led to believe that the images of objects which enter the eye are not painted in an inverted position on the retina. He found that when the axis of the eye is lightly elongated the image of the object is inverted; there is, therefore, a sufficient proof that the rays of light proceeding from it, must have crossed each other before their exit from the eye. The focus is, therefore, within the axis. Also, when the axis is shortened, the real and apparent position of the object being the same, demonstrates that the rays have not crossed; consequently the focus of the eye is in point posterior to it. But as the retina is situated between the point where, in the first instance, the rays are proved to have crossed, and the point which, in the second case, is determined to be anterior to their crossing, and as three extreme points approximate closely to each other as in the first case, the focus is within, and in the second without the axis, as the retina is situate between them, he concludes that the focus of the eye is upon the retina.

Stump Extractor.—The Saratoga Sentinel, mentions a newly invented machine, of importance to persons engaged in clearing land. It is simple in its nature, and so constructed, that with the aid of a yoke of oxen, large stumps, without the preparatory removal of earth, or cutting of roots, can be rapidly and easily extracted.

MENTAL ABSTRACTION.

This power of recollecting things that are past, is exceedingly wonderful in some people: on the other hand there are some whose memory is like a sieve; it is the vessel of the Dainades; every thing enters, nothing stays in it; Mr. Gould, an Irish barrister, in the House of Commons, session 1819, could remember as little as possible upon an electioneering subject. These slips of memory were, in people's thinking, not of the natural order; nor was the following instance of Count Grammont, who had attached, if not engaged himself, to Miss Hamilton, and all on a sudden went off to France; Count George Hamilton, her brother, pursued and overtook him at Dover, when he thus addressed him: "My dear friend, I believe you have forgotten a circumstance that should have taken place before your return to France." To which Grammont replied, "True my dear friend; what a memory I have! I quite forgot that I was to marry your sister; but I will instantly accompany you back to London, and rectify that forgetfulness." It is needless to add that Grammont's personal courage was of the smallest calibre. Thus, also, Claudius Cæsar, though no wit, had a very treacherous memory; after he had his wife Messalina murdered, he would ask why the Empress did not come to supper as usual; and many others, whom, after having graciously pleased to put to death, he the next day invited to the councils, or to throw dice; and as they made but small haste, sent messengers to reprove them for their delay.

Bishop Burnet was very remarkable in this: in the days of the great Marlborough, he obtained an interview with him, and was even asked to dine, but continued to be on his guard and not commit himself. Among other great company was Prince Eugene, who seeing a dignified Clergyman, present, asked who he was, and having heard he had been at Paris in 1680, asked him how long it was since he left it. Burnet fluttering, answered with precipitation, he could not recollect the year, but it was at the time that the Countess of Soissons was imprisoned on suspicion of practising a concealed mode of poisoning people. This lady happened to be the mother of Prince Eugene, and both parties' eyes being fixed upon each other, then only he perceived his mistake, stammered, apologised, and retired in the utmost confusion. Upon another occasion, the Bishop dining one day with Sarah, Dutchess of Marlborough, conversation turned upon the ingratitude of Government to the Duke, who had just lost his place. Burnet aptly compared him to Belisarius: when her Grace asked what was the occasion of his downfal? "Oh! madam, (says Burnet,) poor Belisarius had a shocking brimstone of a wife."

When the learned Selden's library was brought into that of the Bodleian, in 1659, several pair of spectacles were found in the books, which Mr. Selden had forgotten.

Dr. Thomas (Bishop of Salisbury,) forgot the day he was to be married, and was surprised at his servant's bringing him a new dress. A gnat stinging him in the leg, the Doctor stooped and scratched another gentleman's instead, who stood next.

Joseph Scaliger positively declared, that he knew nothing of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, though it took place all around him in Paris. His close studies to the Hebrew tongue prevented his hearing the clashing of arms, the cries of children, the shricks of women, and the groans of men.

La Fontaine was so absent as to call and visit a friend whose funeral he had attended. He was much surprised at first, but recollecting himself, said, "It is true enough, for I was there."—Nicias was so absent, as to often ask his servant if he had bathed or dined.

Mrs. Vesey, a lady of great fashion, and a sort of rival to Mrs. Montague in her day, once declaimed to a lady of quality, in public company, against second marriages: the lady whom she addressed had been twice married; and Mr. Vesey was her own second husband. When reminded of this, she exclaimed, "Bless me! my dear, I had quite forgotten it."

Interesting Correspondence.—On Friday of last week, a member of the House of Representatives from this town, received an anonymous letter enclosing a bank bill of *three hundred dollars*, and containing a request that the gentleman addressed would appropriate the amount to his own use.—The boy who was the bearer of the communication disappeared without leaving any trace to discover a writer who promised to be an interesting correspondent.

Worcester (Mass.) Ægis.

[*TRUTHS—Reader, memorize them.*]

Industry prolongs life. It cannot conquer death, but can defer his hour; and spreads over the interval a thousand enjoyments that make it pleasure to live. As rust and decay rapidly consume the machine that is not kept in use; so disease and sickness accumulate on the frame of indolence, until existence becomes a burden, and the grave a bed of rest. Industry is the friend of virtue; and indolence the hand maid of vice. The active are seldom criminal; but the most of those who yield to guilty enticements might trace their lapse from rectitude to the habits of idleness, which, leaving the heart vacant, give full opportunity for the evil passions and desires of our nature to exert their power.

In the last Journal, we attempted to show in a plain and intelligible manner, the amount of tax, the people of Georgia will have to pay on the article of cotton bagging. It is hoped, they will remember both the amount of it, for whose benefit they are compelled to pay it, and the measures they must pursue to avoid it and thus disappoint their oppressors as far as possible. There can be no difficulty in making at home, every man for himself, an article for packing cotton in, which will suit just as well as the best hemp bagging. If they cannot make it of cotton—they can very easily raise hemp for the purpose. Let the wealthy planters try it—they must set the example. They have both the time and the means, and surely these cannot be better employed than in making themselves, their neighbors and their state independent of the northern and [illegible] cabobs.

We have heard of one gentleman, a wealthy and influential citizen of Morgan county, who is preparing to make his own bagging. He is resolved to pack all his present crop in the home made article, and mark his bags with his name in full, with the significant remark annexed that he "*lives at home.*" The spirit that prompts this conduct is truly praiseworthy—it should be cherished with the utmost care, and brought to operate universally, among our people.

We have heard of another in Jasper county who has been, for a year or two, preparing for the state of things that is about to come upon us. He had the sagacity to foresee, that the tariffies would, in the end, carry every thing before them; and seeing this, he set himself dilligently to work, to fortify himself against them, and the consequence is, that now, when the evil day has come, he is able to laugh at their attempts as far as regards himself.

It would give us great satisfaction indeed if we could refer to more instances of this sort. The sooner people follow the few examples that have been set, the better it will be for them. For they may depend on it, we have no more power to repeal the tariff laws already passed, than we have to fly without wings. We are bound hand and foot, and delivered over to be devoured, unless we rescue ourselves by the means that have been proposed.—*Georgia Journal.*

Quaker Meeting.—A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to Mr. H——, a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethren being moved by the spirit to utter a syllable. When Mr. H. left the Meeting House with his young friend, asked [illegible] how dost thee like the meetings?" which she peevishly replied, "Like it! why, I see no sense in it; to go and sit for whole hours together, without speaking a word—it is enough to kill the d—l." "Yea, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we wanted."

A Peaceful Omen.—A London morning paper states that Sir John Macrae, who received the honor of knighthood from the King at the late levee, requested as a particular favor, that the ceremony might be performed with the Duke of Wellington's sword. His Grace, who was near his Majesty at the time, was applied to for the loan of his sword, which the noble Duke acceded to; but strange to relate, after every exertion, it was found impossible to get it out of the scabbard! Sir John was obliged to be knighted with the Earl of Warwick's sword.

Franklin particularly endeavored to convince young persons that no qualities are so likely to make a poor man's fortune, as *frugality and integrity.* "I was never discouraged," says he, "by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings; as I have always thought, that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan; and cutting off all amusements and employments that would divert his attention, makes the execution of the same plan his sole study and business."

Cure for Stammering.—Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by a *perseverance,* for three or four months, in the simple remedy of *reading aloud with their teeth closed,* for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds, "I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."—*London paper.*

An Administration sign.—A man in this county, the other day remarked to a friend, that the 'Administration was daily gaining ground, and that no doubt remained of its success. A bystander, suspecting his ignorance of the matter, asked him who the President of the United States was? "Well, really," he replied, "I have forgotten, I dont read newspapers enough to keep the run of such things."—*Chatague Rep.*

Of fifty years, during which Lord Collingwood served in the British Navy, about forty-four were passed in active employment, chiefly abroad; from 1793 until his death in 1810, he was only one year in England, and the remainder of the time employed in blockades: on one occasion, he actually kept the sea for the space of twenty-two months, without once dropping his anchor.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 16.

The packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. By this arrival we have received London papers, to the 15th inclusive. The late hour (half past one o'clock) when we received the papers, compels us to be very brief.

Catholic Claims.—The resolution of Sir Francis Burdett, which we gave a few days since, was adopted on the 12th, in the House of Commons, by a majority of *six*, after a very long and animated debate.

Important from Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayone, announced, on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed King, without opposition, in Chimbra, and several other towns. The Courier remarks that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate Queen, Don Pedro having *abdicated*, on March 8th, in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria, charging Don Miguel, as his Lieutenant and *Regent* of the kingdom, with the execution of the decree.

An *armistice* was concluded on the 12th between Don Pedro and the Buenos Ayrean Government, through the mediation of the English Government, by the Agents of the two Powers in London.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The long threatened crisis has at length arrived. The die is cast: and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman. The Russian declaration of War is received. Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Sebastopol co-operates on the side of Varna, the corps of General Paskovitch, flushed with its recent triumphs in Persia, is to advance through the Southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians, it is said, will cross the Danube, about the same time, into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona. The State Papers issued on this occasion possess all that diplomatic tact for which the Russian Cabinet, under Count Nesselrode, has been always distinguished.

Extraordinary Supplement to the Russian State Gazette. Berlin, May 4.

We have received to-day, from St. Petersburgh, the following official documents:

Manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor.

"By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. The Treaty of Bucharest, concluded in the year 1812, with the Ottoman Porte, after having been for sixteen years the subject of reiterated disputes, now no longer subsists, in spite of all our exertions to maintain and to preserve it from all attacks. The Porte, not satisfied with having dostroyed the basis of that Treaty, now defies Russia, and prepares to wage against it a *bellum ad internacionem;* it summonses its People in a mass to arms—accuses Russia of being its irreconcilable enemy, and tramples under foot the Convention of Akerman, and, with that, all preceding Treaties.

"Lately, the Porte does not hesitate to declare, that it accepted the conditions of this peace, only as a mask to conceal its intentions and its preparations for a new war. Scarcely is this remarkable confession made, when the rights of the Russian flag are violated, the vessels which it covers detained, and the cargoes made the prey of a rapacious and arbitrary Government. Our subjects found themselves compelled to break their oath, or to leave, without delay, a hostile country. The Bosphorus is closed, our trade annihilated, our Southern provinces, deprived of the only channel for the exportation of their produce, are threatened with incalculable injury. Nay, more! At the moment when the negotiations between Russia and Persia are nearly concluded, a sudden change on the part of the Persian Government checks the course of them. It soon appears that the Ottoman Porte exerts itself to make Persia waver, by promising powerful aid; arming in haste the troops in the adjoining provinces, and preparing to support, by a threatenining attack, this treacherous, hostile language. This is the series of injuries of which Turkey has been guilty, from the conclusion of the treaty of Ackerman up to this day, and this is unhappily the fruit of the sacrifices and the generous exertions by which Russia has incessantly endeavored to maintain peace with a neighboring nation.

"But all patience has its limit. The honor of the Russian name; the dignity of the empire; the inviolability of its rights, and that of our national glory, have prescribed to us the bounds of it.

"It is not till after having weighed, in their fullest extent, the duties imposed on us by imperative necessity, and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered our army to advance under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers the most ardent wishes for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend his support to our brave soldiers, and to shed his Divine blessing on our arms, which are destined to defend our liberty, religion, and our beloved country.

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 14th (26th) April, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and the third of our reign.

[Signed] NICHOLAS.

[Countersigned by the Vice Chancellor]

COUNT NESSELRODE."

The Declaration, which follows the foregoing Manifesto, enters into a more ample review of the conduct of the Porte. It reproaches her with duplicity in signing the Treaty of Ackerman, which she never intended to fulfil. It refers to her intrigues with Persia; charges her with violating her pledge to the Servians, and her guaranty to the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. An amnesty was to be granted to the Servians; instead of which, the Turks invaded their territory, and made a dreadful massacre. The privileges of the Principalities were to be guaranteed; instead of which, a system was established of the most sweeping plunder. The incursion of the Turks inhabiting the left bank of the Kuban, were encouraged. Yet Russia, during all these provocations, only desired to instil moderate and just principles into the conduct of the Porte. She disapproved the enterprise of Prince Ypsilanti, but required that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty. These requisitions were rejected, and the Christians were made the victims of indiscriminate cruelty and rage.

The patience of the Emperor Alexander was at length wearied, and, in October 1825, he transmitted an energetic remonstrance to the Porte. His lamented death did not produce any difference in the moderate policy of Russia. His successor trod in the same steps; and instead of taking advantage of the revolt of the Greeks, endeavored to mediate between them and the Porte. In conjunction with his ally, England, he signed the protocol of the 4th of April, and, subsequently, in conjunction with England and France, the treaty of the 6th July. The Emperor appeals to the articles of that treaty, in proof of the disinterested nature of his intentions. He speaks of the breach of faith by the Ottoman General, which occasioned the affair of Navarino. His Court, even, did not induce him to abandon his wish for peace. The Manifesto of the 20th December was considered by him as highly insulting. He therefore declares war, and states his objects to be—

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of the treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He disavows any ambitious design in going to war, and declares his intention to abide by the treaty of the 6th July.

Such is the substance of this most important state paper. But while the Emperor is drawing the sword, he points out the means by which the Porte may yet avert the blow.

Died this morning in Bethlem Hospital, the celebrated Margaret Nicholson, who attempted the life of his late Majesty. She has been confined in the above establishment 42 years, and during the whole of that period, has been insane. She always appeared much pleased whenever any of the Royal Family visited the institution, and on the occasion of the death of the late King, requested to be allowed to wear black ribbons.—Her age is supposed to have been nearly 100 years.

London Courier of 14th May.

The Paris Moniteur, of Tuesday, May 13, contains a royal ordinance for the levy of 60,000 men, of the class of 1827.

Liverpool, 16th May, 1828.

Thus far this week, we have experienced a steady demand for Cotton, and yesterday the market being well attended by dealers and spinners, had a lively appearance, and although we cannot quote an advance, the extreme prices of last week are readily obtained. The sales of the last five days are estimated at 12000 bags. The public sale of about 2000 bags announced for to-day, mostly white and stained Sea Islands, engrosses the attention of purchasers. The import of Cotton this week exceeds 20,000 bags.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool May 16.

"By the circulars forwarded to you on the 10th inst. you will learn the state of our cotton market, since which there has been rather an increased demand; the last two days 6000 bags being sold at very full prices—the sales of the week will we think amount to 18000 bags. In other articles there is no alteration from last week. There will be a sale of 1000 bags of Sea Island cotton this day."

From the N. Y. American.

The Seat of War.—As it is now certain that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army commanded by Count Witgenstein, is said to amonnt to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army; nor does the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, which we publish this evening, relieve our difficulty—for it is merely dated from head-quarters, without stating where those are.—We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitutes the north western boundary of *Moldavia.* The distance from this position to Constantinople is about 500 miles. The Pruth, after separating for a considerable space Moldavia from Poland, makes a turn to the south, and continues a southerly course till it falls into the Danube between Galatz and Ismael—and divides the principality of Moldavia, in its length into two almost equal parts. Both Wallachia and Moldavia are without Turkish garrisons, being governed by their own Hospodars, who are tributaries of the Porte. Wallachia is separated by the Danube from Bulgaria, where properly the Turkish empire begins, and where the first Turkish forces will probably be met. The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring them to the Danube.—This river will be crossed, it is supposed between Hirskova and Ruschuck (both fortified places,) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople, be masked—for the Russians have learned by experience not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortress—and the march be pushed forward to Shimula, the position that commands the passes of Mount Hæmus, and where the Turkish force, amounting by computation to *eighty thousand* men, independently of *thirty thousand* scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here then must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of Varna, accessible to their fleet from Sevastopol, in the Crimea, distant about three hundred miles—and therefore assured of supplies and succour of all sort, will fight with every advantage. The Turks, with the conviction that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which once carried, opens the way to the Capital, and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will, if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahometans, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence. We do not believe, however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians. This one battle will, probably, decide the campaign. Either the Grand Signior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or animated by despair, defend his capital to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, and thence renew the war. Our own belief is that at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Seven Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe from the Gulf of Finland to the sea of Mormora.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

DINNER TO MESSRS. MARTIN & M'DUFFIE.

We mentioned in our last that a Public Dinner was given at this place to Mr. Martin and Mr. McDuffie, upon their return from Washington on Thursday last. His Excellency Gov. Taylor presided. The meeting was composed of the most respectable citizens in this place. Mr. Martin delivered an animated address to the meeting When he sat down and the toast was drank to the *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,* Mr. McDuffie arose and addressed the assembly in a very able speech, which we hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers. He gave a melancholy account of the prospects of the South. A government formed for her protection and benefit, determined and resolved to push every matter to her utter ruin and annihilation. Taxed to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum—her commerce destroyed—her staples depressed to nothing—her citizens in debt and her government regularly and progressively increasing these unbearable evils, to enrich a set of mercenary, desperate politicians, who regularly barter and sell the interest of this country at every renewal of the Presidential election. It was nothing more nor less than a selling and buying of the Presidency. The people of one portion of the union were corrupted, bought and sold by the money of another part, with a desperation and depravity never before exhibited in any times.—It was insufferable. None but a coward could longer consent to bear such a state of things. The Southern States by rights beyond all human laws, by the laws of nature, by the laws of self preservation, were bound to look to it and save themselves from utter ruin and disgraceful annihilation.

He had no doubt that the State had the Constitutional power to lay a tax on the consumption of such manufactured goods as they chose to select. He would lay a heavy duty on northern manufactured goods; the constitution did not prevent such a tax, after such goods had been incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country.—As soon as the packages are broken and the goods form a component part of the stock and capital of the country, and thereby lose their distinctive character as imports, they could be taxed as any other property in the state. The State had as much right to select these goods for taxation, as to lay a tax on negroes and not on horses. The tax would find the article already incorporated with the mass of property of the country. It would not intercept it in the hands of the importer.

The commerce of the western states was but trifling in any other article than hogs, mules, horses and cattle, which were bought by the southern states. Yet Kentucky was unanimous in voting for the tariff. She had done all that she could to destroy our commerce, and to ruin the market for our staples. It was high time she too should be made to feel the effects of the low price of our productions. No necessity on earth should induce a Carolinian to buy a hog, horse, mule or cow from that country. We could and must of necessity raise our own. How could we buy them, without involving ourselves in utter ruin. It was madness in us longer to carry on such a disadvantageous commerce, and more especially with a people desperately bent, through the wicked influence of ONE MAN, on the ruin and annihilation of the southern portion of the Union.

There were no hopes, Mr. McDuffie said, of a change in the system. Two thirds of Congress, actuated by selfish, ambitious and avaricious motives, were determined to pursue their course reckless of all consequences and totally regardless of the ruin of that portion of the Union which produced more than two thirds of the exports of the whole country. Indeed, some he believed pursued the measure with redoubled zeal, because they hoped in their hearts that that would be the end of it. There was no colony on the face of the earth, that was not better situated than we were. We were tenfold more insulted, more injured, more disgraced and contemned, by the majority of Congress, than our forefathers were by the ministers of Great Britain at the breaking out of the Revolution; for the truth of which assertion, he referred to one venerable living monument of those times then before him (Col. Thos. Taylor.)—He said the people of the south, although represented in Congress in theory, were not so in fact; but were actually in a worse situation than they would be, if they had not even the appearance of it. Our representation in that body at present is precisely that suggested by the British government at the beginning of the revolution, and which was rejected with scorn and indignation by Franklin, Adams, Hancock, and the other noble patriots of that day. These great men said, and they said wisely, that the proposition was a mere mockery.—For what could it avail this country to have a representation of sixty members in the British Parliament consisting of five hundred members predetermined upon a course of legislative hostilities against us? Mr. McDuffie said, it was more than obvious that such a representation could have conduced to no other end, than that of exasperating the spirit of hostility and oppression already existing, by the irritations which the opposition of this inefficient minority, might, from time to time, be irresistably provoked to set up. The truth of this, said Mr. McDuffie, was manifested by the very fact that our representatives in Congress dared to confront and refute the folly and wickedness of our enemies, it made them as eager again to subdue and annihilate us. It was for the southern people and not their representatives in Congress to determine how long they would bear this, and in what manner they would resist it; but he was sure that it would have been better for the south if they had no representatives this last winter at Washington. It would have been better for their representatives to have quit the capitol and have come home; for to remain there was only bearding and provoking the lion. He was sure that if an angel from Heaven, had come down upon earth, that no truth, no argument, even from his lips, would have prevailed with a set of men desperately bent on their own aggrandizement—upon the ruin of the south. They had the power, and POWER never heard argument. To reason with a tyrant was but to provoke his wrath and draw down his vengeance. What could 60 members from the south do? They would have been silent, and thereby supplicate the fell foe, by their meekness, but it became impossible any longer to listen to the insults heaped upon us, as they thus portioned off our wealth among the majority; and at last, when human nature could no longer suffer in silence, our complaints were styled INSOLENCE AND THREATS. It was to this dreadful extremity that our national councils had come.

We are sorry that we cannot at this time give a more full and accurate account of this very able and feeling speech. Mr. M'Duffie spoke nearly two hours; and it is impossible for us to describe the deep feeling with which his speech was received. Shouts and applause frequently interrupted the speaker. He ended by hoping that the citizens of *South Carolina, would appear on the 4th of July, cloth ed in homespun, the manufacture of the South,* to express in this public manner their unanimous determination not to submit to the unjust burthens imposed by the late tariff laws, and to exhibit the state of poverty to which they have been reduced by their own government.

Mr. McDuffie concluded his observations by offering the following memorable sentiment of an illustrious Carolinian, which was drank with thundering applause:

"Millions for DEFENCE, not a cent for TRIBUTE."

As soon as he sat down, our venerable fellow citizen Col. Thos. Taylor, the father of the Governor, arose, and with much feeling addressed the meeting. This venerable patriot of the revolution, said he was struck with the last proposition of Mr. M'Duffie. We should not buy a single article of manufacture from the north, and not a hog, cow, mule or horse from the west. He was sure we could do it and do it profitably. He had but a little while to live, or he would show them by his example how strictly he could enforce the principle of non-intercourse and non-consumption. Why were our people continually running to the north? He would neither go to see them, nor would he have any dealings with them. He would stay at home and live upon his own resources. He then detailed the manner of living he had, and would have others, pursue as a practical illustration of the manner in which he had acquired his wealth.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Exeter Bank robbed.—We learn by a gentleman from Exeter that the bank in that town was robbed, between Saturday night and yesterday morning, of bills and specie to the amount of TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—about 8000 in specie, the remainder bills, principally 10's and 20's. The bank and the vault were entered by false keys; but the iron chest containing the money, was broken open by a crowbar. A pocket-book containing the name of an individual known in Exeter, was left on the counter by the robbers, which circumstance, it is thought, may lead to their detection. Messengers have been despatched in every direction; and the public are called upon to exercise a little caution and vigilance. This is the most extraordinary robbery that has occurred in this section of the country for many years.

Order and decency.—The National Journal, the organ of Adams and Clay, recently contained the following passage:—

"The sympathies of General Jackson!—We have heard of the soluble property of iron. Rocks have been shivered by lightning. The nature of poison has been changed, the most powerful acids have been nutralized. But if any thing like sympathy exists in the moral composition of General Jackson, except that character of sympathy which attracts the tiger to the kid, for the purpose of mangling and macerating him; which makes the vulture hover over the lamb, to cover and devour him;—which draws vengeance to its victim, as well as hunger to its prey, it has yet to be developed."

Oh! shame, where is thy blush? This is the manner in which the patriot—the defender of his country—the honest man—the beloved of all his neighbours, is treated by the organs of him who denounced his country as "feeble and penurious," and who pocketed salaries against law. Despair has made the coalition mad.

Chaps and lips.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a *friend* that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by Chaps. "Friend" said Obadiah, "thee should never suffer the *chaps* to come near thy lips."

Standard of value.—The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

Luck and Labour.—A guinea found in the street will not do a poor so much good as half a guinea earned by industry.

Take care.—Equivocation is a mean expedient to avoid the declaration of truth, without verbally telling a lie.

Controversy.—A man who is fond of disputing, will, in time, have few friends to dispute with.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—Will you have the goodness to expound the following questions to the gentlemen of the bar? If the pamphlet entitled "Official documents from the War Department," &c. republished, which the public have lately been advised, "by the supporters and direction, and aid," of the Committee opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, was to be arraigned for its transgressions, in what name ought the indictment to be drawn? If drawn in the name it bears, would it be a plea in abatement for a misnomer, a wrong name, or a false addition, stand? To prevent exception and delay, to identify the criminal with more certainty, it appears to me an alias ought to be inserted. A bloody murder of six American citizens, illegally and illegally massacred in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial composed of American officers, and approved by Gen. Jackson, proved by official records from the War Department, by which appellation is certainly more appropriate and descriptive than its assumed one, "the preliminary remarks, illustrative notes, and subjoined statements and reflections," and *bachetic* letter of the eye witness to the tragic scene, the display of the six corpses being the essential parts, the substance and flesh and colouring, of the pamphlet—the official record (I admit the genuineness—let me not incur the ire of the gentlemen reporters,)—is merely collateral, secondary, auxiliary, intended to give an official character to the book. But the gentlemen reporters will tell us to beware,—that aliases are roguery—"that they have embraced every opportunity, &c. every honorable means to advance the cause in which we are engaged," &c.—that publication was not unauthorized," and now report, (not on the title-page of the pamphlet their agency in relation to it, and acknowledged child of their adoption. Astonishing, that worthy, brought into the world under the War Department, should have remained tive parentage only, until a *part* "of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of county, opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson President of the U. S." boldly stepped forth second birth, claimed it as their own, and at cond christening at the fount of J. Gales and came its sponsors and protectors. Since, the not surprising that *they* should manifest such tude for the reputation of their adopted child conduct of the parents furnishes us with proofs of the qualities of the bantling. It is ple abiding in all parents, to take a greater in those children which, from natural defect defect of understanding, are incapable of of themselves. But, what is the object, the lence of the design of this pamphlet? To portion of light and information to the sovereign ple." Why the marked manner in which the actions are pourtrayed, and the disadvantageous in which Gen. Jackson is represented to respecting them? No, the intention is, to the same disposition to Gen. Jackson as is the giant in the children's old play, which, alteration of one word, will very well present subject:

"Fee, faw, fum,
I smell the blood of a militia-man,
Be he dead, or be he alive,
I will have some."

The whole affair, pamphlet and all, is childish, frivolous, wicked and dangerous bove play—an attempt to alarm the people same way as nurses frighten children with of raw-head and bloody-bones.

When this pamphlet is arraigned at the public reason, to which name will it plead? Its baptismal appellation? Then ple examine the subject, and decide counsel of their own unbiassed judgments will not be deceived by such as, wrapping selves up in the mantle of infallibility, quire after truth by the sober light of reason will reject any explanation which is not the truth of the production. The attraction trations and notes will be discarded, and the needle of their compass, will settle at point. They will award to Gen. Jackson sure to which justice may entitle him, candor never can refuse. Will it appear to its alias and most appropriate appellation? an American can lay his hand on his heart that Gen. Jackson is a felon? What says phlet on its title page? "Showing that were inhumanly and illegally massacred." Gen. Jackson. In another part, "he raised *blood stained hands* in the attitude of God of justice and mercy." But we are gentlemen reporters, that they have not "villified actions or traduced the characters of their "that the official record fully warrants which are appended. Then Gen. Jackson entitled to undivided infamy and the gentlemen reporters are honorable men, spurning "any dishonorable act, even a desirable end." Notwithstanding this and dictatorial procedure, the pamphlet before the sovereign people, that the may fairly discern the merits of the sy, devoid of personalities and indiscriminate Prejudice and misrepresentation are not the development of truth. The character Jackson, although assailed by the malignity der and calumny, will remain unhurt. ed shafts will fall harmless to the ground; worth and merit will be made known to men, for whose good he cheerfully forsook ing scenes of domestic life for the camp, to protect them from the merciless to protect his unprotected soldiers was his fault it can be called. And yet, when in of his office, and for the general good, feelings of the man yielded to the duty and he approved the proceedings of a legally constituted, which condemned six mutineers, and deserters, to death,—for the prerogative of his office, he is denounced murderer and an unfeeling tyrant!!

JUNIUS BRUTUS

A Sign.—One moonlight night as was leading his father home from the ern, where his potations had been too and strong for his head, the old tipler ed his foot to step over the shadow of sign post. "What—what is that?" the old man. "Nothing but the sign" plied the dutiful son. 'Sign—sign of demanded the votary of Bacchus. a sign that you are drunk, father," Jack.

An unmarried woman, negligent of her son, has no occasion to look out for a band—few gentlemen will select ladies their wives, who are not attentive to graces.

A married woman, negligent of her and careless of her charms, will soon en the respect of her husband, and charmless in his sight. No married man ought ever to be seen by her husband with a soiled gown, handkerchief, or cap.—*Anon.*

Judiciary System in Algiers.—When the Judges are embarrassed by contradictory depositions, a speedy termination is to the trial, by a general *bastinado* administered on the spot to the plaintiff, the defendant, the *counsel,* and the witnesses.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26, 1828.

Fire.—On Friday morning last, about 11 o'clock, our citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire, which was found to have been communicated by a stroke of lightning, to the dwelling house of Mr. Charles B. Jones, about 100 yards from the spot where the fire had occurred three days before. Being remote from the populous part of the town, the flames had made such progress before assistance could be had, that it was found impossible to save the house, though the destruction was confined to that only. We are sorry to learn that there was no insurance on the house, and that a considerable portion of Mr. Jones's furniture was burnt. It was a providential circumstance that the family had only the day previous left town for their summer residence, so that there was no person in the house at the time it was struck.

During the same thunder storm, and a few minutes before the above occurrence, the steeple of the Presbyterian Church was struck, but being protected by a Lightning Rod, sustained no injury.

As our paper is going to press, a meeting of the citizens of the town is held at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of making additional preparation for the protection of the town from fire. We hope something effectual will be done.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed by the Citizens of Fayetteville to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, respectfully recommend the following as the

Order of the Day.

That at sun rise, a National Salute be fired by a detachment from the Corps of Artillery, and the National Flag hoisted.

That at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., a procession be formed at the Court House, under the direction of Lt. Henry W. Ayer and Major Duncan G. McRae, Marshals of the Day, in the following order:

Corps of Artillery,
Independent Company,
Orator of the Day and Reader of Declaration of Independence,
The Rev'd Clergy,
Police of the Town,
Sheriff and Magistrates of the County,
Committee of Arrangements,
Teachers and Students of the Academy.
Strangers & Citizens of the Town & County.

That a discharge of one gun and the ringing of the bells be the signal for the procession to move to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read and an Oration delivered.

That one gun at sun set be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

In pursuance of the above arrangement, JOSHUA W. COCHRAN, Esq. has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Oration.

War in Europe.—The long expected Declaration of War by Russia has at length come to hand, and before this time the first battle has no doubt been fought. Copious extracts from the interesting news will be found on our second page.

In this season of idleness and warm weather, it is not at all surprising that politics should be the reigning topic of discussion with us, in this dull town, have any thing else to engross our attention and drive away the *blues*. It may therefore be expected that the Vigilant Committees of this county, which have fairly got into a paper war, and such volunteers as feel the spirit move them, will keep up a pretty close fire on the Presidential question, until the approach of business will give them something else to do, and the cold weather shall cool the fire of their patriotism. We are glad to have our columns occupied with temperate original articles on this or any other subject of public interest; and are therefore not sorry to see the discussion which has commenced; always hoping and believing that it will not in spirit exceed the bounds of common decency, nor disturb the ordinary courtesies of society.

Extraordinary Production.—We have been informed of a production from a single grain of wheat so extraordinary as to be incredible, if it were not vouched for by the most respectable witnesses. In the field of John Steele, Esq., of Richmond county, on the low grounds of Little River, there grew, remote from any other wheat, a bunch of one hundred and ninety-one stalks from a single grain of wheat. On these stalks were 154 heads, the largest head measuring 5½ inches, and the average length of the heads 3½ inches; the total length of all the heads was forty-six feet or 4 inches. The bunch of wheat when standing was upwards of 4 feet high, of the Maryland white flint kind. Unfortunately it took the rust, so that it did not mature the grains, a common thing in that neighbourhood, this year, on bottom land.

Patriotic.—The Students of the South Carolina College, lately had a meeting on the subject of the new Tariff, at which it was resolved, almost unanimously, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1828, they would neither buy, consume or wear, any article of clothing manufactured northward of the river Potomac, until the rights of their State shall be fully acknowledged and established by the Congress of the United States."

The spirit of dissatisfaction at the passage of the Tariff Act seems to be almost universal among the people of S. Carolina. Public meetings are held, and resolutions adopted to wear no article manufactured north of the Potomac; plans are proposed and considered to exclude such articles from the State by heavy taxation; and even in some instances the Governor is petitioned to call a meeting of the Legislature; and this, we learn, is seriously and generaly expected. Some time will probably elapse before the whole effect of the new Tariff can be seen, and it is to be hoped, that until the effect is perfectly understood, no measures of a strong character may be adopted; and at any rate, that the course pursued may be as little as possible calculated to widen the breach that already unhappily exists between the different sections of the country.

The Army.—A serious difficulty has arisen among the Staff of the Army, in consequence of the appointment of Gen. Macomb as the Commander in Chief. The particulars are stated in the Richmond Enquirer. The President, to avoid, as is supposed, an interference in the question of rank which has existed for several years between Generals Scott and Gaines, passed them both by, and appointed Macomb. With this Gen. Gaines is satisfied; but not so Gen. Scott. He has demanded the arrest of Gen. Macomb, for an act of insubordination in issuing a General order to the Army. In case the President should refuse this request, Gen. S. then asks to be relieved immediately from his command of the Western Department, and to be ordered before a Court Martial for his refusal to obey Gen. M's orders.

Enough of the merits of the case has not transpired to enable us to form an opinion on which side lies the right. It is probable, however, that the army will lose one of its gallant officers. It is rumored, indeed, that the President has already signified to Gen. Scott that his services are no longer wanted unless he will obey the orders of the Department.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of the Jackson Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, convened according to previous notice, at the Court house in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 24th June, 1828, LOUIS D. HENRY being in the Chair, and DILLON JORDAN, Jr. Secretary,

The following reply to the Report "of the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of Cumberland county opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the U. S." having been submitted to the consideration of this Committee, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the North Carolina Journal, Observer, and Raleigh Star.

And it was further ordered, that the Committee of Publication be authorized to pursue the subject of this reply in the name of the General Committee, if they deem it expedient.

L. D. HENRY, Ch'n.
DILLON JORDAN, Jr. Sec'y.

The Jackson Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of this County, have seen with *great surprise and regret*, that in a publication in the last Observer, the Administration Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence have solemnly acknowledged, that the Pamphlet entitled "An Official Record from the War Department, of the trial and execution of the six militia men, &c." was "by their *authority, suggestion, direction and aid* republished at Raleigh;" and also, that they had "*freely* and *extensively* circulated the same." That "they have used only honorable means to advance their cause, and would spurn every dishonorable act, to effect an end however desirable."

They further add, "that if they were to remain silent under such an accusation," (which is no other than the allegation made in the Resolutions adopted at the last meeting of this Committee, that the Pamphlet entitled "An Official Record," &c. was false and unauthorised and a gross imposition) "that it would admit a baseness of principle and conduct in them the imputation of which no honorable man would allow."

This Committee has seen with *surprise*, because, although they knew it was the vocation of parasites and caterers, to labor in the kennels of party, and not to scruple about means, (and those were the persons meant by this Committee, by the words "some of the friends and agents of the Administration," contained in their resolutions) yet as a Committee, they were ignorant of the fact, yea, they would not have credited it, that the respectable Gentlemen whose names are attached to that publication, had contributed to the circulation of that pamphlet. And they *regret* the acknowledgment, because their characters and intelligence would otherwise have proved a shield against the imputation—would have concealed from their friends the errors of a misguided enthusiasm, and saved them from the reproach of their own severe denunciations, should the pamphlet turn out to be false, as has been alleged. They *regret* it on another account, for if the verdict of public opinion should pronounce it false, this Committee was not prepared to denounce so dreadful a moral stigma upon their conduct, as they will have done upon themselves; nor to have set down aught in malice, but to have made large ascriptions to that party fatuity which makes politicians oftentimes "see through a glass darkly."

But the Administration Committee have thrown the gauntlet in the defence of their "pamphlet." We take it up and reiterate the charge *that it is false and unauthorised and a gross imposition upon the public*, and now tender them the issue whether the charge is true or not. That the people shall have no doubt that the pamphlet which we arraign and they defend is the same, we here give the title of it at large, viz:

"Official Record from the War Department, of the Proceedings of the Court Martial which tried, and the Orders of General Jackson for shooting the Six Militia Men, together with Official Letters from the War Department, (ordered to be printed by Congress) showing that these American Citizens were inhumanly and illegally massacred."

By which it appears that it is the same that they have *avouched, patronized and circulated*. We fearlessly commit this issue to our country; and now to the proof. Having seen the name or title of it, let us examine whether by *that name and title*, the contents of the pamphlet can be indicated; if they cannot, its character is false and assumed. We have the pamphlet before us, and are ready to show it upon application, that people may judge for themselves.

First, it commences with "preliminary remarks" abounding with the most calumnious, vulgar and disgraceful epithets, against the conduct and character of Gen. Jackson; in which the words *murder, blood thirsty, massacre, atrocity, cold blood, cruelty, ferocity* and *inhumanity* are bandied about with reckless malignity, that would represent Gen. Jackson to the people, as a Cannibal or worse than malefactor, and disgrace our country, by stigmatising a name, which she has delighted to honor, and which forms now a part of her history and glory. Second in order, are certain official documents (so styled) and the record of the court martial which tried the six militia men. Third, follow 'the remarks,' interlarded with phrases like these applied to Gen. Jackson, "*His blood-stained hands;* he has *stained the land with the blood of these brave men illegally and inhumanly massacred.* Fourth in order, is "the account of the execution of the six militia men by an eye witness." Fifth, "certificates and papers published by the father of David Hunt and John Matthews, his Captain." Sixth, a letter from David Hunt. Seventh, it is concluded by remarks. The whole, as a whole, misrepresenting and vilifying the character and conduct of Gen. Jackson, with an appetite for slander, the rage and ferocity of which, has seldom had a parallel; which no obligations of his patriotism could appease—no considerations "of a life devoted to his country" could pacify—which neither feeding could slake, nor satiety gorge—but which, having devoured the living victim, hungers after the dead, and would feed like the vampire, on his character when he is gone, and leave it a dishonor to his country and a reproach to mankind. Yet this farrago, this medly pamphlet is styled "an official record," &c. "ordered to be printed by Congress." Mark reader! this pseudo-styled pamphlet is anonymous!!! It has no signature of public or private authenticity or authorship affixed to it. We say the pamphlet has not—even the author or fabricator of it was not hardy enough to affix his name to it, and meet the responsibility. The Administration Committee, however, less prudent than the author, have affiliated his bastard production, and are willing to acknowledge the "foundling" as their own.—We commend their zeal, but not their temerity, it is worthy of a better cause.

We say the pamphlet is false in the following important particulars, (its more latent falsities we reserve to be noticed hereafter.)

1st. That the "remarks" contained in it, many of them are not only false in point of fact, but false in point of character. For they were no part of an official record from the War Department, or of an official communication from the War Department to Congress, or from Congress to the people,—they are the sheer fabrication of an unauthorised individual, and were never before Congress in any shape, nor authorised by Congress to be printed.

2. "The account of the execution of the six militia men, by an eye witness," is not only in many particulars false and exaggerated in point of fact, but "the account" itself was never of record in the War Department, was never communicated to Congress, and is no part of any official record or document whatever, and was never ordered to be printed by Congress. It is a fabrication intended to rouse the religious prejudices and sympathies of the Baptist denomination of Christians, who are numerous throughout the U. States, by representing one of the malefactors as a Baptist preacher, and displaying his catastrophe, with all the appalling exaggeration of *bugbear* tragedy, calculated better to practise upon children or dotards than upon the good sense and honest feelings of our countrymen.

3. "The certificates of David Hunt's father and Captain Matthews, and the letter of David Hunt, and the "remarks in conclusion," were no part of any official record or document from the War Department, or Congress, and were never ordered by Congress to be printed.

4. It is false, because Congress had never ordered the documents and record styled "official," to be printed as they are in that pamphlet. They were only ordered to be printed as a part of, and appurtenant to an important *State Paper* entitled, *The Report of the Military Committee*, which Committee was composed of the political enemies as well as friends of Gen. Jackson (and not of his friends alone, as is most untruly stated in that pamphlet); who in their report justified and approved the conduct of Gen. Jackson in toto in the affair of the six militia men. See here the vile artifice!! In this pamphlet we have the documents torn from the report—the text wrested from its official commentary and the evidence stript from the argument, and in this mutilated, garbled, and deceptious manner, presented to the people. And why, but to deceive? Was the author more competent to explain them to the people, than their representatives, the Congress of the U. States? Was he more wise, more pure, and more friendly to their interest? Or which of them was it, that had the *people's interest* in charge and *under oath?* The author of that fabrication, or the Congress of the United States?

But besides this, the author has had the audacity in page 3, to accuse the Congress of the United States, yea! of our country!! of having lent themselves as a corrupt faction to the detestable purpose of having appointed a "Jackson Committee" to "gloss over and excuse Gen. Jackson," and of having ordered that report with such deceptious views to be printed and sent among the people. How is this, Fellow Citizens? Is the body of the Congress of the United States so corrupt, that the report of their Military Committee is here stigmatized as a budget of falsehoods palmed by that Congress upon the people, *their constituents*, to hoodwink them against the imputed machinations of treacherously endeavouring to exalt Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, who, in this pamphlet is branded as "a *murderer, traitor*, and *monster*" against both law and constitution? Surely this cannot be!! *As Americans*, we cannot admit it. Our love for our country revolts at it. It were treason to suppose it. Its author must have been some *northern blue-light*, or *some leader of the Hartford Convention.* The gentlemen must have calculated without their host when they republished it; they must have taken it upon less authority than their own, and in an evil hour, and without reflection, have launched their *good names* upon the reckless tide of party, which on its bosom bears along "the feculence and dregs of every clime."

May we not address their patriotism and moral sensibilities, and ask of each of them, whether if this pamphlet was read to them in a foreign country, they would not avenge the slander upon their country, and their Hero, by crushing the calumniator to the earth? We believe they would. How then will they rob that Country and her Hero of that glory which it were sacrilege in a foreign hand to *touch?*

We have now shown, and by the contents of the pamphlet itself, that it is false, in four palpable and important particulars; and that its name is as untrue in indicating its character and contents, as is the superscription upon counterfeit coin; and that as a production, it never was "official" or ordered to be printed by Congress.

Now reader, mark how this issue tendered to the Administration Committee, and proof, is met by them. They refuse to join in the issue *whether the pamphlet is false;* but like dexterous special pleaders, evade it, by tendering an immaterial and different issue, and say, that "the documents are true." Are we then to infer that the Gentlemen admit the *pamphlet* to be false, as they have not in that publication denied it? and that they only contend that the documents are true? If so, we leave it to them to solve the question of casuistry, how far the circulation of a *false pamphlet* is using honorable means to advance their cause. If however, they do not mean to admit it, we challenge them to deny it, and to join in the issue, whether the pamphlet is not *false and unauthorised, and a gross imposition.* But let 's to their argument.

They say "that the documents are true," and because they may be true, (which we neither admit nor deny), is therefore the pamphlet, the production true? Is it an official production and pamphlet published by authority, by order of Congress? Are not the "remarks" preliminary and epiliminary, and "the account of the eye-witness," and the "letters of David Hunt's father," and of "Captain Matthews," and the "notes," as much parts of the pamphlet, as the papers entitled "official?" Is it a collection of official documents and records, published by authority? If it is, why not name it so? That would have been its true name. But is it not *a private, unofficial production or pamphlet* with some mutilated official documents incorporated with it, and a false name and character given to it on the title page? It certainly is—As well might the Gentlemen call a counterfeit coin that may have some bullion in it, *a genuine coin*—as well might they entitle Tom Paine's book of blasphemies upon the bible, "The Bible," because it contained portions of the scripture truly quoted, as to style this production an "official record" &c. It were charity to call it a quibble.

But the Gentlemen in their vindication resort to another shift. They say, "that the most refined stupidity could not mistake 'the remarks and statements, &c.' in the pamphlet for parts of the documents." It is true, that politicians and men of education, accustomed to the proceedings of political bodies and the forms in which they are clothed, would not be deceived by them; for they would know, that they were untrue in themselves, and could not have emanated from so intelligent and honorable a body as Congress, and also, that Congress had never authorised their publication. *These were not the game hunted after!* But the honest, unsuspecting, and more ignorant yeomanry of our country, not accustomed to the modes of authenticating public proceedings, were sure to be duped and deceived by them. Many of them might be able to distinguish between the denominations of money, but it was hoped by the author of that pamphlet, *that few would be able to detect the counterfeits.*

Again, they answer our charge "that the pamphlet was unauthorised," by saying "that it was authorised," for that it was republished by *their authority.* This quibble is unworthy of the Administration Committee.—For it involves both an evasion and misrepresentation of our charge. We never meant to say that the pamphlet was *self created*, but that the *production, as a whole and entire thing*, was unauthorised by Congress or any of the departments of government; for we deemed it a nullius filius, and could never have suspected it of having so many respectable step-fathers.

We have now shown this pamphlet is *false and unauthorised.* On a future occasion we will show that it is a gross imposition upon the people, and point out its more latent falsities. That under the pretext of publishing "official documents and records," this pamphlet was got up, to make the people believe that *it was all true*, that *was set forth in it*—and that it was baptised by a false and official name, to give it the stamp and appearance of public authority—and that even if the whole of it were true, yet that it is still a gross imposition, because, that the most important evidence in relation to the execution of the six militia men is suppressed and withheld from the people.

The length of these remarks must furnish our apology for not now completing the subject. In conclusion, the Administration Committee have charged us "with violating the courtesies and charities of society;" if we have, we are ignorant how, or in what we have done so. We are conscious, that such was not our intention. For, as we have already said, we did not know as a Committee, nor believe, that they had ever compromitted themselves in this matter. Acting in a representative and official character, it is our right, yea, our duty, to canvass freely all public measures adopted by our opponents to advance their cause against ours. We don't arrogate to ourselves the right of sitting in judgment upon their private opinions, characters, or motives of conduct, it is only their public political measures; and we believe that we have not transcended those limits. If they think proper to circulate a pamphlet which we believe false, (although some parts of it may be true,) and which is intended to destroy forever the hopes and character of our candidate, and which will fix a reproach upon our country; we should be recreant to our cause, and to our country, were we to affect a moderation we did not feel, and with jesuitical insincerity and timerous forbearance, refuse to call things by their proper names, *black—black*, and *white—white.* We are not such men! No—we assure our opponents that we will hold with them a *free, candid, manly* and *impersonal* political course, until they shall make a deflection, into impertinent and illegitimate personalities, and then we trust that we shall not be found wanting, when fighting on the side of *Jackson and the people.*

LOUIS D. HENRY, Chairman.
DILLON JORDAN, Jr. Chairman.

Supreme Court.—William B. Wright, Esq. of Fayetteville, has been admitted to the practice of the Law in the Superior Court.

Signs in North Carolina.—The following is communicated for the Star by a gentleman in Stokes county: "At the muster lately held by Capt. Wm. Vest, it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential election, when the votes stood thus: For Jackson 65, for Adams 11. Also, at Capt. Henry Null's company, for Jackson 64, for Adams 5. In the village of Bethania there are 31 voters, out of which Jackson will receive for certain 27, or perhaps 28 votes. So we go on the west side of Stokes county."

The vote of Capt. Walker's company, on Waxaw creek, Mecklenburg county, on the 5th April, was as follows: For Jackson 90, for Adams *none.*

Also of Capt Belt's company, near Dillonsville, in the same county: For Jackson 101, for Adams 1.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Secretary of War, General Porter, has arrived at the Seat of Government, and taken lodgings at the Mansion Hotel.

National Intelligencer.

Commerce of the Port of New York.—The amount of revenue accrued at the New York Custom-House for the first quarter of the year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1828, is $4,188,935 52 cents.

The New Haven Journal says—"Geo. Hoadley, Esq. late President of the Eagle Bank, was committed to jail in this city, on Wednesday last, at the instance of the acting Agents of said Bank, upon the claim, we understand, of $1,500,000."

New York, June 19.

Cotton.—The latest advices from Liverpool tend to strengthen the confidence of holders, and although the sales have not been very extensive, they have been made at full previous prices. They consist of about 1,100 bales Uplands, 11 a 13c; 250 Alabamas, 11¼ a 13½c; 700 New Orleans, 10¾ a 13. A few bales very superior Uplands brought 14 cents, and a small lot New Orleans 15½, for home use.

"What a long tail our cat has got."—Webster's flourish about "*persons not known till yesterday,*" is almost equal to the swell of one of our "good society" negroes. Being asked what *sort of folks* there were at a party which he had waited upon—Mingo replied, with a most magnificent air, "nobody that *you and I knows, squire.*"

MARRIED,

In the upper end of Richmond county, on the 25th ult., Mr. DANIEL McRAE, of Montgomery, to Miss PARKER.

Also, a few days ago, by Robt. Powell, Esq., Dr. JOHN McLEOD, to Miss ANN LEGRAND, both of Richmond county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 10½; Bagging, yard. 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 60. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10¾ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. Wheat 80 a 85.

☞Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.
U. S. Bank Notes 7 a 8 pr. ct. premium.

ATTENTION!
Independent Company!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Armory, on Friday, the 4th day of July, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. in complete Summer Uniform, and provided with 7 rounds of Blank Cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the day.

By order of Major STRONG,
JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

June 26.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Bunch Raisins,	Fresh Lime Juice,
Soft shell Almonds,	Lemon Syrup,
Seidlitz Powders,	Loaf Sugar,
Soda do.	Brown do.
Rose Water,	Coffee,
Cologne do,	Prime Molasses,
Cassia,	Old Hyson, Teas.
Cloves,	Young Hyson, Teas.
Nutmegs,	Pepper,
Mace,	Spice,
Jamieson's Crackers,	Ginger,
Superior Spanish Segars,	Phosphorus Lights, &c
Pearl Ash,	

Expected in a few days,
Old Holland Gin,
Porte Wine, and
Lemons.

June 25, 1828. 77-6w.

POETRY.

From a late article in the American Quarterly Review, entitled "Popular Superstitions."

On midsummer's eve (22d June), which is also the vigil of St. John the Baptist, according to a custom common over Germany, every young girl plucks a sprig of St. John's wort, and sticks it into the wall of her chamber. Should it, owing to the dampness of the wall, retain its freshness and verdure, she may reckon upon gaining a suitor in the course of the year; but should it droop, the popular belief is, that she is destined to pine and wither away.

The following version of some lines, from a German Almanac, descriptive of this superstition, is beautiful:

The young maid stole from the cottage door,
And blushed, as she saw the plant of power;
"Thou silver glowworm, oh! lend me thy light!
I must gather the mystic St. John's wort to night,
The wonderful herb, whose leaf will decide
If the coming year shall make me a bride."
And the glowworm* came
With its silvery flame,
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John:
And soon as the maiden her love-knot tied,
With noiseless tread
To her chamber she sped,
Where the spectral moon her white beams shed.

Bloom here, bloom here, thou plant of power,
To deck the young bride in her bridal hour.
But it drooped its head, that plant of power,
And died the death of the voiceless flower—
And a withered leaf on the ground it lay,
More meet for a burial than a bridal day;
And when a full year had flitted away,
All pale on her bier the young maid lay—
And the glowworm came
With its silvery flame,
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John—
And they closed the cold grave o'er the maid's cold clay.

*The glowworm is denominated in German *Johannis Wurmgen—St. John's Worm.*

From the U. S. Literary Gazette.

LOVE ASLEEP.

Wake him not, he dreams of bliss;
His little lips put forth a kiss;
His arms, entwined in virgin grace,
Seem linked in beautiful embrace.

He smiles,—and on his opening lip;
Might saints refresh and angels sip;
He blushes,—'tis the rosy light,
That morning wears on leaving night.

He sighs,—'tis not the sigh of wo;
He only sighs that he may know
If kindred sighs another move,
For mutual sighs are sighs of love.

He speaks,—it is his dear one's name;
He whispers,—still it is the same;
The imprisoned accents strive in vain,
They murmur through his lips again.

He wakes! the silly little boy,
To break the mirror thus of joy;
He wakes to sorrow, and in pain;
Oh! Love, renew thy dreams again.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wedneday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Exchange on the North,

For sale by

E. L. WINSLOW.

June 12, 1828. 75 4w.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the School of the undersigned closed on the 30th May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session.—Board and Tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance. J. WITHERSPOON.

June 3. 75-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, it is *Ordered*, That the Clerk and Master, agreeable to the petition of Henry McKenzie, Matthew Moore and others, do sell the tract of Land alluded to in said petition, known by the name of the Moore Place, containing two Dwelling Houses, and lying on the waters of Deep river, estimated at two hundred and forty six acres or thereabout, adjoining the Lands of Archibald McBryde, John Tyson and others; the Land will be sold on the nineteenth day of August next, at the Court House in Carthage, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

June 5, 1828. 75-6w.

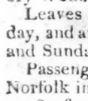
Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK.*

H. G. NELSON.

March 5, 1826. 61 *tf.*

Mrs. Hugh McLean,



GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desireus of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828. 67-3m.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

Pocket Book found.

FOUND, on the 5th inst., about 2 miles west of this place, on the road leading to Moore court house, a large old-fashioned Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, with no papers. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and paying the cost of advertising.

June 10—75-3t.

James N. Crosby,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House on Hay-street, a few doors above the Mansion Hotel, where he intends carrying on the

Windsor Chair Business,

And will have constantly on hand, a number of articles in the *CABINET LINE.*

N. B. All orders punctually attended to, and all repairing both in the Cabinet and Chair Line of business executed with neatness and dispatch.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1828. 74-6t.

Notice.

IN consequence of Mr. James McIntyre having executed to the Subscribers, a Deed of Trust of all his Effects, real and personal, it is hereby required, that all those indebted to said James, by note, open account, or otherwise, shall make immediate payment to said James McIntyre, whom we have appointed to collect.

Circumstances render it necessary to prosecute to Judgment and Execution the claims of all those failing to pay on demand.

Any of the property of the above Trust, will be sold at private sale, if a fair offer is made.

HU. CAMPBELL, } *Trustees.*
JOHN McLERAN, }

Fayetteville, May 3, 1828. 74-4w.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL,* recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.

☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME,
40 kegs cut NAILS,

For sale.

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Smocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.,* for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $33 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month $15; for a less time 60 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, } 72-8w.
May 1, 1828. }

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peer McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Rice Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Xeneriffe and Sherry } WINES.
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR,*
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20, 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—Also—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

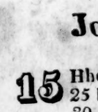
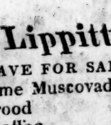
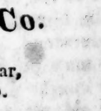
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,		3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington,* N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton,* of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier,* of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he theretore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR*

The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving,	Lowness of spirit,
of wind in the bowels,	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. I.. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed. At this Office.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, [illegible] or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man [illegible] CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet [illegible] ches in height, and stoutly built. We purch[illegible] Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with [illegible] Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Cross [illegible] Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. [illegible] ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms for *single Beds, Fire places and Bells,* the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Bar is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 50tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded fabric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & c.
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw do
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McL[illegible]

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.